Loans given to M/s. Reliance Textile Industries by the Nationalised Banks

2019. SHRI VISHWAS RAO RAM-RAO PATIL:
SHRI SURESH KALMADL
SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 62 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd July, 1986 regarding anti-dating of letter of credit by the Reliance Industries and state:

(a|) whether any further action has been taken against the industrial house and against the officers of the Canara Bank; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE CPROF. MADHU DANDAVATE); (a) and (b) Information is being collected and, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Survey to assess the economic indebtedness of the weaker section

2020. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government conducted aay survey in the recent past to assess the indebtedness of the weaker sections in Indian society;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey;

(c) whether Governmen* RHS aware of the fact that people in lower strata are charged heavy rate of annual interest ranging from 60 to 120 per cent by the un-authorised money lenders;

(d) whether Government would take steps to rescue the victims from dabi. traps and from the clutches of money lenders; and

(e) whether Government are prepared to open Cash Counters of the Scheduled Banks in the rural areas and slums i_n the urban sector to advance petty loans, repayable in easy instalments to this section of the people at concessional rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a") and (b) At the instance of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of the Government of India carried out a decennial "All India Debt & Investment Survey (AIDIS), 1981-82". The Reserve Bank of India has plans to get conducted the next decennial survey with 1991-92 as reference year

(c) The distribution of cas_n dues outstanding according to the rates of interest would indicate the burden of debt for different categories of house-holds.

The table below set out the findings of the Survey: —

Percentage distribution of cash dues payable by interest rate as on 30th June, 1981 — All India

Rate of Interest	All House-holds
Nil	14. 1
Upto 10 per cent.	13. 8
10 percent to 15 per cent	39. 1
15 to 20 per cent	13. 5
20 per cent and abeve	19. 5

The institutional agencies accounted for 60. 6 per cent of the cash debt outstanding and the share of the non-institutional agencie's. was '39. 4 per cent.

(<1) and (e) The Poverty Alleviation Programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SLPUP), and Differential Rates of Interest (DRI) which are presently being

implemented by the Government aim at raising the levels of incomes erf weaker sections of the community. The interest rates for advances made under these programmes are concession. Further, the Service Area Approach to rural landing made operational from April, 1989 attempts to ensure full coverage of all villages to meet the credit needs of the rural population through institutional agencies.

Pay parity for similar work

2021. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a National Wage Policy to bring pay parity among people doing similar work in different Government organisations;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if answer to part (b) above be in the negative what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) The 4th Central Pay Commission, which have recently gone into the revision of scales of pay and service conditions of the Central Govt, employees, have not recommended parity in the pay structure of the employees of the Central Govt, *vis-a-vis* employees of the Public Enterprises. The Commission has observed that there are several organisations and administrative units, ete. in the administrative machinery of government for doing specific regulatory, developmental and other functions All this had led to the evolution of the administrative structure over the years. The administration of the Central Government has therefore, a. quired its own divinctiveness. There are organised services' and cadres with their own hierachy, suited to the roles assigned to them. There are also well defined methods of recruitment at different levels through competitive examination, departmental promotions etc. The duties and responsibilities of the functionaries at various levels are unique and difficult to compare with outside employment. The employment in government has its own status and security. The pay structure for the employees of such a vast and complex nature of organisation cannot be based on a simple comparison of the pay scale of posts at the lowest level in the public sector undertakings. The public sector undertakings have been created by government for specified purposes, and have adopted their own pay structure. The nature of work there and the conditions of service are different. The pay structure and the conditions of service of Central government employees have to be determined on their own merits.

RBI Instructions to banks on over extension of credit

2022. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA; Will the Minuter of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to banks against over extending the credit beyond their resources; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU |D ANDAVATE): (a) and (b) As part of the credit policy package Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced measures relating to banks' incremental non-food credit-deposit ratio on October 9, 1989 in order to moderate the credit expansion of banks in the context of the prevailing monetary and credit situation. Each bank was required to ensure that during 1989-90 its incremental non-food credit-deposit ratio does not exceed 60 per cent. According to